The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. *SATURDAY*, January 11, 1794. Number 386.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

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Have a number of ſmall notes upon perſons here and there, which I ſhall put into the hands of juſtices of the peace if not paid ſoon. Will take any thing at market price.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, January 2, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE* of *ENTERTAINMENT* in the *Town* of *Waſhington*, in the houſe that James Roſs, Eſq. formerly occupied.—He alſo carries on the *SADDLER* Buſineſs in its various branches, on the loweſt terms. Produce will be taken in payment for any buſineſs in the ſaddlery. Any gentleman who will favor him with their cuſtom in either branch may rely on punctuality and agreeable attendance by the publics humble ſervant,

JOHN FISHER.

December 30, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

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Greenſburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

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DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

THE Truſtees appointed by law for building a Court Houſe and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Propoſals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Eſq. at his Office in the Town of Pittſburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in ſaid Town, of good ſtone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

STOP THE VILLAIN,

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, a Negro fellow named ELICK, about 30, years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—had on and took with him, a blue cotton coat, fuſtian overalls, and jacket of a drab colour, fine and coarſe ſhirts, and coarſe trowſers, a wool hat, one ſhoe and one pump, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a pocket piſtol; he can read and write, plays on the fiddle, and underſtands diſtilling.—Whoever apprehends the above negro and ſecures him in any jail ſo that the owner may have him again ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

December 27, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to come in and diſcharge the ſame in one month from this date, otherwiſe he will proceed againſt them according to law.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Waſhington, previous to the firſt day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but caſh will be taken ſubſequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Waſhington, Dec. 13, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of diſtillers have entered their ſtills according to law, thoſe who are diſtillers or [illegible] in [illegible], will take notice, that ſuits will be brought and ſeizures made againſt thoſe who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Weſtmoreland &
Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Harriſon County, Virginia, November 13, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON the night of the 10th inſtant, Elizabeth Vanmeter, late of Fayette county, Pennſylvania, made her eſcape out of cuſtody; ſhe ſtood charged with the murder of her baſtard child. Previous to her eſcape ſhe had been examined by a ſpecial court called and held for that purpoſe, and by the opinion and order of the court ſhe ſtood committed to be tried for her life before the judges of the diſtrict court at their next ſeſſion at Morgan town.

I earneſtly deſire the friends of juſtice, who may have it in their power to apprehend the ſaid Elizabeth Vanmeter, to do it without delay, that ample juſtice may be done to ſuch an attrocious offence againſt the laws of God and our country.

JOHN SLEETH, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſe carrying on the CABINET Buſineſs in a more extenſive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor them with their commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to buſineſs to recommend themſelves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has built a FULLING MILL, adjacent to his other mills, four miles from Mr. Thompſon's tavern, formerly widow Myers's, on Bruſh creek. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, as he has an experienced hand to manage the buſineſs.

JOHN CAVET.

Weſtmoreland county, Franklin townſhip, Dec. 17, 1793.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

M. BRON takes the liberty of offering his ſervices to the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, in teaching the French language grammatically: his price will be moderate if a certain number of ſcholars offer: a ſubſcription will be opened and his terms made known, at his lodgings at the houſe of ROBERT SMITH, Carpenter.

Dec. 27, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment.

Dec. 2[illegible], 1793.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber has left his BOOKS together with the balances due on the former partnerſhip of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe who ſtand indebted on ſaid books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time nothing but caſh will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The ſtore occupied by William Irwin continues in the ſame place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and cuſtomers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiſkey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeſwax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will alſo be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, ſaid M'Clure's receipt being firſt produced to the ſubſcribers.

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ADAM BURCHFIELD.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the* PRIVILEGES *and* RESTRICTIONS *on the* COMMERCE *of the* UNITED STATES *in* FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.)

Philadelphia, December 16, 1793.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the pleaſure of the Houſe of Repreſentatives expreſſed in their reſolution of February 23, 1791, I now lay before them, a REPORT on the PRIVILEGES and RESTRICTIONS on the COMMERCE of the United States in Foreign countries.

In order to keep the ſubject within thoſe bounds, which I ſuppoſed to be under the contemplation of the houſe, I have reſtrained my ſtatements to thoſe countries only, with which we carry on a commerce of ſome importance, and to thoſe articles alſo of our produce, which are of ſenſible weight in the ſcale of our exports; and even theſe articles are ſometimes grouped together, according to the degree of favor or reſtriction, with which they are received in each country, and that degree expreſſed in general terms, without detailing the exact duty levied on each article.

To have gone fully into theſe minutiæ, would have been to copy the tariffs and books of rates of the different countries, and to have hidden under a maſs of detail, theſe general and important truths, the extraction of which in a ſimple form, I conceived would beſt anſwer the enquiries of the houſe, by condenſing material information within thoſe limits of time and attention, which this portion of their duties may juſtly claim. The plan, indeed, of minute details, would have been impracticable with ſome countries for want of information.

Since preparing this Report, which was put into its preſent form, in time to have been given in to the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, alterations of the conditions of our commerce with ſome foreign nations have taken place, ſome of them independent of the war, ſome ariſing out of it. France has propoſed to enter into a new treaty of commerce with us, on liberal principles; and has, in the mean time, relaxed ſome of the reſtraints mentioned in the report.—Spain has, by an ordinance of June laſt, eſtabliſhed New Orleans, Penſacola, and St. Auguſtine into free ports, for the veſſels of friendly nations, *having treaties of commerce* with her, provided they touch for a permit at Corcubion in Gallacia, or at Alicant; and our rice is by the ſame ordinance, excluded from that country. The circumſtances of the war have certainly given us freer acceſs to the Weſt-India iſlands, whilſt they have alſo drawn on our navigation, vexations and depredations of the moſt ſerious nature.

To have endeavored to deſcribe all theſe, would have been as impracticable as uſeleſs, ſince the ſcenes would have been ſhifting, while under deſcription. I, therefore, think it beſt to leave the report, as it was formed, being adopted to a particular point of time, when things were in their ſettled order, that is to ſay, the ſummer 1792.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt profound reſpect, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant.

TH. JEFFERSON.

To the Speaker of the Houſe
of Repreſentatives of the
United States of America.

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SIR,

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Since preparing this Report, which was put into its preſent form, in time to have been given in to the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, alterations of the conditions of our commerce with ſome foreign nations have taken place, ſome of them independent of the war, ſome ariſing out of it. France has propoſed to enter into a new treaty of commerce with us, on liberal principles; and has, in the mean time, relaxed ſome of the reſtraints mentioned in the report.—Spain has, by an ordinance of June laſt, eſtabliſhed New Orleans, Penſacola, and St. Auguſtine into free ports, for the veſſels of friendly nations, *having treaties of commerce* with her, provided they touch for a permit at Corcubion in Gallacia, or at Alicant; and our rice is by the ſame ordinance, excluded from that country. The circumſtances of the war have certainly given us freer acceſs to the Weſt-India iſlands, whilſt they have alſo drawn on our navigation, vexations and depredations of the moſt ſerious nature.

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I have the honor to be, with the moſt profound reſpect, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

TH. JEFFERSO

To the Speaker of the Houſe
of Repreſentatives of the
United States of Ameri

The SECRETARY *of* STATE, *to whom was referred by the* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *the* Report *of a* Committee *on the written* Meſſage *of the* Preſident *of the* United States, *of the* 14th *of February*, 1791, *with instruction to report to Congreſs the nature and extent of the* Privileges *and* Reſtrictions *of the* Commercial Intercourſe *of the United States with Foreign Nations, and the meaſures which he ſhould think proper to be adopted, for the improvement of the Commerce and Navigation of the ſame has had the ſame under conſideration, and thereupon makes the following*

REPORT:

THE countries with which the United States have their chief commercial intercourſe, are, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, the United Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, and their American poſſeſſions; and the articles of export which conſtitute the baſis of that commerce, with their reſpective amounts, are,

	Dollars.
Bread ſtuff, that is to ſay bread, grains, meals, and bread, to the annual amount of	7,049.887
Tobacco	4,349.567
Rice	1,753,796
Wood	1,263,534
Salted fiſh	941,696
Pot and pearl aſh	839,093
Salted meats	599,130
Indigo	537,379
Horſes and mules	339,753
Whale oil	252,591
Flax ſeed	236,072
Tar, pitch and turpentine	217,177
Live proviſions	137,743
Ships	
Foreign goods	620,274

To deſcend to articles of ſmaller value than theſe would lead into a minuteneſs of detail neither neceſſary nor uſeful to the preſent object.

The proportion of our exports, which go to the nations before mentioned, and to their dominions, reſpectively, are as follows:

	Dollars
To Spain & its dominions	2,005,907
Portugal and its dominions	1,283,462
France and its dominions	4,698,735
Great Britain and its dominions	9,363,416
United Netherlands and their dominions	1,963,880
Denmark and its dominions	22 ,415
Sweden and its dominions	47,240

Our imports from the ſame countries are—

Spain and its dominions	335,110
Portugal and its dominions	595 763
France and its dominions	2,068,348
Great Britain and its dominions	15,285,428
United Netherlands & their dominions	1,172,692
Denmark and its dominions	351,394
Sweden & its dominions	14,325

Theſe imports conſiſt moſtly of articles on which induſtry has been exhauſted.

Our navigation depending, on the ſame commerce, will appear by the following ſtatement of the tonnage of our own veſſels, entering in our ports, from thoſe ſeveral nations, and their poſſeſſions, in one year, that is to ſay, from October 1789, to September 1790, incluſive, as follows:

	Tons
Spain	19,695
Portugal	23.576
France	116,410
Great Britain	43.580
United Netherlands	8,8585
Denmark	14,655
Sweden	750

Of our commercial objects, SPAIN receives favorably, our bread ſtuff, ſalted fiſh, wood, ſhips, tar, pitch and turpentine. On our meals, however, as well as on thoſe of other foreign countries, when re-exported to their colonies, they have lately impoſed duties, of from half a dollar, to two dollars the barrel, the duties being ſo proportioned to the current price of their own flour, as that both together are to make the conſtant ſum of nine dollars per barrel.

They do not diſcourage our rice, pot and pearl aſh, ſalted proviſions, or whale oil; but theſe articles being in ſmall demand at their markets, are carried thither but in a ſmall degree. Their demand for rice, however, is increaſing. Neither tobacco, nor indigo are received there. Our commerce is permitted with their Canary Iſlands, under the ſame conditions.

Themſelves and their colonies are the actual conſumers of what they receive from us.

Our navigation is free with the kingdom of Spain; foreign goods being received there in our ſhips, on the ſame conditions as if carried in their own, or in the veſſels of the country of which ſuch goods are the manufacture or produce.

PORTUGAL receives favorably our grain and bread, ſalted fiſh and other ſalted proviſions, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

For flax ſeed, pot and pearl aſh, though not diſcouraged, there is little demand.

Our ſhips pay 20 per cent. on being ſold to their ſubjects, and are then free bottoms.

Foreign goods (except thoſe of the Eaſt Indies) are received on the ſame footing in our veſſels, as in their own, or any others; that is to ſay, on general duties of from 20 to 28 per cent. and conſequently our navigation is unobſtructed by them. Tobacco, rice and meals are prohibited.

Themſelves and their colonies conſume what they receive from us.

Theſe regulations extend to the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape de Verd iſlands, except that in theſe, meals and rice are received freely.

FRANCE receives favorably our bread ſtuff, rice, wood, pot and pearl aſhes.

A duty of five ſous the kental, or nearly four and a half cents, is paid on our tar, pitch and turpentine. Our whale oils pay ſix livres the kental, and are the only foreign whale oil admitted. Our indigo pays five livres the kental; their own, two and an half; but a difference of quality, ſtill more than a difference of duty, prevents its ſeeking that market.

Salted beef is received freely for reexportation; but if for home conſumption, it pays five livres the kental.—Other ſalted proviſions pay that duty in all caſes, and ſalted fiſh is made lately to pay the prohibitory one of twenty livres the kental.

Our ſhips are free to carry thither all foreign goods, which may be carried in their own or any other veſſels, except tobaccos not of our own growth—and they participate with theirs the excluſive carriage of our whale oils and tobaccoes.

During their former government our tobacco was under a monopoly, but paid no duties; and our ſhips were freely ſold in their own ports, and converted into national bottoms. The firſt national aſſembly took off our ſhips this privilege. They emancipated tobacco from its monopoly, but ſubjected it to duties of eighteen livres fifteen ſous the kental, carried in their own veſſels, and twenty five livres, carried in ours; a difference more than equal to the freight of the article.

They and their colonies conſume what they receive from us.

(To be continued.)

Congreſs

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *December* 23.

THE ſpeaker communicated a letter from the ſecretary of the treaſury, encloſing eſtimates of the appropriations neceſſary for the ſupport of government, and the current expences for the year 1794, which were read.

On motion, the clerk proceeded in reading the communication from the ſecretary at war, relating to Indian affairs in the ſouth weſtern territory, which continued till the adjournment.

TUESDAY, *December* 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry papers relating to Algerine and Spaniſh affairs. Theſe being confidential, when the reading was called for, the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, *December* 26.

On a motion that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States. Mr. Boudinot moved that the galleries ſhould be ſhut during the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs—this motion being put was agreed to—and the houſe reſolving itſelf into a committee of the whole, the galleries were cloſed.

FRIDAY, *December* 27.

The rule of the houſe relative to the diſcuſſion of confidential communications was called for, and read—this rule provides that the houſe ſhall be cleared of all perſons but the members and clerk.

Several members ſpoke in terms of great diſapprobation of this rule—Mr Boudinot obſerved, that the rule had been adopted after mature conſideration, and he did not doubt, that when the reaſons on which it was founded were fully known, it would appear to be a wiſe regulation.

Foreign Intelligence.

GENOA, September 7.

LAST week the Engliſh conſul publiſhed an official document, ſignifying, that ſince the town of Toulon had acknowledged Louis XVII. as its lawful ſovereign, the merchants of Genoa were at liberty to ſend their ſhips loaded with grain and other proviſions. They were further informed that the Engliſh conſul was ordered to furniſh the merchants with paſſports and convoys for that purpoſe.

VIENNA, September 14.

General Ferraris, who was lately appointed vice preſident of the Aulic council of war, has been ſent to the king of Pruſſia, to requeſt his majeſty to ſecond, in a more efficacious manner, the operations of the campaign on the Rhine.

It is now thought impoſſible here for the corps of the army, under the command of Gen. Wurmſer, to force the lines of Wiſſembourg, until he ſhall have been reinforced by the army of reſerve, which is already on its march from Tyrol.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.

The elector of Saxony has publiſhed a mandate, by which the burghers are in future to be conſidered as fit and competent for filling thoſe offices in the ſtate, that have hitherto been occupied by the nobles only, the higheſt ſituation not excepted.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

September 15.

Barrere read a letter from Bazil, without date, ſtating that a plot had been concerted by general Sparre, the commander of Straſburgh, to deliver up the place into the hands of the enemy. He ſaid that it was reported that Sparre would retire with the garriſon into the citadel, in hopes that the lines of Weiſſembourg would be forced.—Hed added, that he could not believe this report, and was too ſure of the ſans culotiſm of Sparre, to give it any credit.

Barrere terminated his report with a letter from the repreſentatives of the people of Dunkirk, who announced that they ſaw the whole Britiſh army re-embark with its baggage, to return to England.

LONDON, October 1.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Timms one of the king's meſſengers, arrived at Whitehall with diſpatches from the earl of Yarmouth, dated from the head quarters of the king of Pruſſia near Landau. Several ſkirmiſhes had taken place, and advantages had been obtained ſince the victory by the allies, gained by the duke of Brunſwick near Pirmaſenſe; but the grand attack upon the lines at Weiſſembourg had not been made when the meſſenger came away.

Yeſterday morning, likewiſe, Mr. Lauzun, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at Whitehall with diſpatches from the head quarters of his royal highneſs the duke of York at Werwick, dated on the 27th inſtant. Nothing of conſequence had then occurred, but preparations were making for a grand attack upon the French encamped at Caſſel.

Oct. 3. Six regiments of infantry are returned to Portſmouth from the continent, and are to be ſent either to the Weſt Indies or Toulon.

Sir James Denham Stewart is to command three regiments of *cavalry* to be ſent to Toulon from this country. General Dundas is to command thoſe going thither from Ireland, which conſiſt of five thouſand.

M. Necker has been arreſted at his country retirement at Coptat, by order of the emperor, This proceeding is ſaid to be in conſequence of an examination of M. Semonville's papers, which have brought many plots and counter-plots to light.

Oct. 7. The Duke of York's army has been reinforced with 6000 Heſſians. It continues encamped near Menin, ſupported on his right by the corps of Auſtrians under general Beaulieu. The French army, which uſed to annoy his advanced poſts, has diſappeared.

Oct. 8. Some deciſive action muſt be fought in Flanders, before the combined armies can ſecure to themſelves ſafe winter cantonments.

Further naval preparations are certainly making, under rear admiral Macbride's direction, to act againſt Dunkirk.

Several thouſand flannel ſhirts are now making for the Britiſh troops on the continent.

Prince Edward is to join ſir Charles Grey, in the Weſt Indies, with two regiments from Canada.

Letters received at Paris on the 29th ult. mention the ſurrender of Perpignan and Toulouſe.

perity, it muſt be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be preſented to you, will ſhew the amount and kinds of arms and military ſtores now in our magazines and arſenals: and yet an addition even to theſe ſupplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can ſuch arrangements, with ſuch objects, be expoſed to the cenſure or jealouſy of the warmeſt friends of republican government.—They are incapable of abuſe in the hands of the militia; who ought to poſſeſs a pride in being the depoſitory of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry, which cannot be too ſolemnly purſued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them ſo as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the ſeveral ſtates has not detected ſome imperfections in the ſcheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the ſtudy of thoſe branches of the military art, which can ſcarcely ever be attainable by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely intereſting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have paſſed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congreſs in a ſubſequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reaſonable effort has been made to adjuſt the cauſes of diſſention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The inſtructions given to the commiſſioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a ſincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no reſtriction but the eſſential intereſts and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been fruſtrated, the troops have marched to act offenſively. Although the propoſed treaty did not arreſt the progreſs of military preparation; it is doubtful, how far the advance of the ſeaſon, before good faith juſtified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important ſubject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, ſhall be compenſated by ſuccours of militia; or additional encouragements ſhall be propoſed to recruits. An anxiety has been alſo demonſtrated by the executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offenſive meaſures againſt them prohibited, during the receſs of Congreſs.—To ſatisfy the complaints of the latter, proſecutions have been inſtituted for the violences committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, diſcloſe the critical footing on which we ſtand in regard to both thoſe tribes; and it is with Congreſs to pronounce what ſhall be done.

After they ſhall have provided for the preſent emergency, it will merit their moſt ſerious labours, to render tranquility with the ſavages permanent, by creating ties of intereſt.—Next to a rigorous execution of juſtice on the violators of peace, the eſtabliſhment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is moſt likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with conſtant and plentiful ſupplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a ſtated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange.—Individuals will not purſue ſuch a traffic, unleſs they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimburſed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congreſs, they will recollect, that it cannot be accompliſhed by any mean yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The commiſſioners, charged with the ſettlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, ſtruck in their report, which will be laid before Congreſs, have been placed on the books of the treaſury.

On the firſt day of June laſt, an inſtalment of one millions of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland.—This was adjuſted by a prolongation of the period of reimburſement, in nature of a new loan, at an intereſt of five per cent. for the term of ten years: and the expences of this operation were a commiſſion of three per cent.

The firſt inſtalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the ſecond it is neceſſary, that proviſion ſhould be made.

No pecuniary conſideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveneſs of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commenſurate with all the objects, which have been ſuggeſted.—Some auxiliary proviſions will, therefore, it is preſumed, be requiſite; and it is hoped that theſe may be made conſiſtently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be ſenſible of the true wiſdom of encountering a ſmall preſent addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the tranſportation of public prints. There is no reſource ſo firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings, diffuſed without reſtraint, throughout the United States.

An eſtimate of the appropriations, neceſſary for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, and a ſtatement of a purchaſe of arms and military ſtores, made during the receſs, will be preſented to Congreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE ſeveral ſubjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve ſome of the choiceſt intereſts of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your taſk. Without an unprejudiced coolneſs the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as conſiſts with freedom of ſentiment, its dignity may be loſt. But as the legiſlative proceedings of the United States will never, I truſt, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour; ſo ſhall not the public happineſs languiſh, from the want of my ſtrenuous and warmeſt co-operations.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 3d Dec. 1793.

The Preſident having withdrawn, the members of the houſe of repreſentatives returned to their chamber, where the Preſident's addreſs was read by the clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an anſwer.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his ſecretary, communicating ſundry papers and documents, mentioned in his addreſs.

A committee was appointed to report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt houſe.

THURSDAY, December 5.

The journal of the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians was read—It is minute and lengthy. The definitive anſwer of the Indians contains their reaſons for rejecting the propoſals of the commiſſioners, drawn up in a maſterly manner, it bears all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dreſs. All the documents relative to this buſineſs was referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident communicating ſundry papers relative to our European relations and alſo the reſult of the proceedings of the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates.

The firſt ſet of papers is introduced by a meſſage of which the following is a copy:

United States, Dec. 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

As the preſent ſituation of the ſeveral nations of Europe, and eſpecially of thoſe with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the ſtate of things between them and us, matter of intereſting enquiry to the legiſlature, and may indeed give riſe to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correſpondences which have taken place.

The repreſentative and executive bodies of France, have manifeſted generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing theſe advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the national aſſembly, ſubjecting veſſels laden with proviſions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the veſſel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, tho' revoked at one time, as to the United States, has been ſince extended to their veſſels alſo, as has been recently ſtated to us. Repreſentations on this ſubject will be immediately given in charge to our miniſter there and the reſult ſhall be communicated to the legiſlature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the perſon whom they have unfortunately appointed their miniſter plenipotentiary here have breathed nothing of the friendly ſpirit of the nation which ſent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in war abroad, and diſcord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or thoſe of his agents, have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant inſult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been born with, from ſentiments of regard to his nation, from a ſenſe of their friendſhip towards us, from a conviction that they would not ſuffer us to remain long expoſed to the action of a perſon who has ſo little reſpected our mutual diſpoſitions, and, I will add, from a reliance on the firmneſs of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have reſpected and purſued the ſtipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true ſenſe; and have withheld no act of friendſhip which their affairs have called for from us and which juſtice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further;—rather than employ force for the reſtitution of certain veſſels which I deemed the United States bound to reſtore, I thought it more adviſeable to ſatisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if reſtitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compenſation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of theſe tranſactions.

The vexations and ſpoliation underſtood to have been committed on our veſſels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of ſome of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of theſe however not having been brought forward, the deſcription of citizens ſuppoſed to have ſuffered were notified, that on furniſhing them to the executive, due meaſures would be taken to obtain redreſs of the paſt, and more effectual proviſions againſt the future. Should ſuch documents be furniſhed, proper repreſentations will be made thereon, with a juſt reliance on a redreſs proportioned to the exigency of the caſe.

The Britiſh government having undertaken by orders to the commanders of their armed veſſels, to reſtrain generally our commerce in corn and other proviſions to their own ports and thoſe of their friends, the inſtructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our miniſter at that court. In the mean time diſcuſſions on the ſubject took place between him and them; theſe are alſo laid before you; and I make expect to learn the reſult of his ſpecial inſtructions in time to make it known to the legiſlature during their preſent ſeſſion.

Very early after the arrival of a Britiſh miniſter here, mutual explanations on the inexecution of the treaty of peace were entered into with that miniſter, theſe are now laid before you for your information.

On the ſubjects of mutual intereſt between this country and Spain negociations and conferences are now depending. The public good requiring that the preſent ſtate of theſe ſhould be made known to the legiſlature *in confidence only*, they ſhall be the ſubject of a ſeparate and ſubſequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Madiſon reported the draft of an anſwer to the addreſs of the Preſident.

The remainder of this ſitting was employed in beginning the reading of the papers received from the Preſident which are voluminous.

FRIDAY, *December* 6.

Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sedgwick and Hartley were appointed to wait on the Preſident, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech.

The reading of the communications from the Preſident of the United States, which had been begun yeſterday, was reſumed, and on motion it was reſolved, that the papers as they were read, ſhould be ſent to the printers, and 500 copies ſtruck.

MONDAY, *December* 9.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the communications from the Treaſury of the United States, reſpecting the expenditures of public money ſhould be printed—150 copies were ordered to be ſtruck.

The clerk then proceeded to read the communications from the Preſident of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their reſpective balances within three weeks from this date, that I ſhall put their accounts into the hands of William Meetkerke, Eſq. in order to recover the ſame.

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Waſhington, Dec. 12, 1793.

Regiments going abroad, &c.

The following is a correct liſt of the troops actually going abroad, or under orders for foreign ſervice:

On the continent and going thither—The royal regiment of horſe guards four troops. The 1ſt regiment dragoon guards, the 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th. The 1ſt regiment of dragoons, the 2d, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16h, and 18th.

Second regiment of foot guards, with detachments from the [illegible] and 3d. The 14th regiment of foot, [illegible] 30th, 43d, 53d, 56th, 57th, and 78th, or Seaforth's newly raiſed regiment.

Total.—Horſe guards, four troops; dragoon guards, five regiments, dragoons, 9 regiments; and of the foot eleven battalions.

In and for the Weſt Indies. The firſt battalion of the firſt regiment of foot; the 3d regiment, the 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 54th, 58th, 59th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 66th, 67th, 70th, and one battalion of the 60th.

Total foot.—Twenty four battalions.

In America.—The 4th regiment of foot, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 24th, 26th, three battalions of the 60th, and 65th.

Total of foot.—Ten battalions.

At Gibraltar.—The 2d battalion of the 1ſt regiment of foot, the 11th regiment, 18th, 32d, 40th, 50th, 51ſt, [illegible] 68th.

Total foot.—Ten battalions.

At Guernſey and Jerſey—The 27th and 28th regiment of foot.

In the Eaſt Indies. The 19th regiment of light dragoons, the 36th regiment of foot, the 52d, 71ſt, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th.

Total—dragoons, one regiment; foot, nine battalions.

Total abroad, and going on account of the preſent war.—Horſe, four troops; dragoon guards five regiments; dragoons, ten regiments; foot [illegible] battalions.

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American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

Mr. Philips arrived here yeſterday in the Daniſh ſhip Stadt Altona, 56 days from Liſbon, charged with diſpatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Church, our conſul at Liſbon.

We learn from Mr. Philips, that the peace made between the regency of Algiers and the queen of Portugal, was wholly effected without her knowledge or conſent, by the agents of the Britiſh or Spaniſh courts. That the captain of the Portugueſe frigate who had brought the news of the peace into Liſbon, firſt obtained it from an Algerine cruiſer he fell in with, and who produced to him his authority for the peace, in the papers ſigned by the Britiſh and Spaniſh agents; upon this the frigate quitted her ſtation, and went into port, where the captain was immediately impriſoned for having done ſo.

Mr. Philips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Liſbon, that her majeſty of Portugal, would immediately order a 60 gun ſhip and a frigate off the ſtreights mouth, to protect the veſſels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are ſorry to add to the foregoing, that nine American veſſels have been ſeen in the Mediterranean with Algerines on board; who were taking them into their ports. One of theſe unfortunate veſſels is ſaid to be the brig Nancy of Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, to his friend in this city, dated the 12th inſtant.

"The general aſſembly for this ſtate met a few days ago—the firſt buſineſs that attracted their attention, was the arreſting of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton, (the latter is ſecretary to our governor.) They are to be tried for high treaſon, having accepted a commiſſion from Mr. Genet, for the purpoſe of raiſing 5000 men! in the back country to aſſiſt the French—they have actually received a large ſum of money, and were ſet about inliſting men—ſeveral members of the aſſembly declare, that they are poſſeſſed of proof ſufficient to convict them. One of our chief judges, Mr. Greenup, is impeached for neglect of duty, and it is thought will loſe his place—it is alſo thought, that our governor will be impeached in a few days for aiding and aſſiſting the French privateers contrary to law.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

We are deſired to inform the public that the miniſter of the French republic has not authoriſed the recruiting, formation or aſſembling of any armed force or any military corps on the territory of the United States.

We learn that a veſſel which ſailed from Martinico about the middle of laſt November fell in with the French frigate Thetis, in the latitude of Charleſton, which had ſailed from France three months before, and had taken four prizes. The ſame veſſel brings intelligence that when ſhe left Martinico that iſland enjoyed perfect tranquility; that there exiſted the greateſt harmony between Rochambeau and the people of colour, and the former had an army of 1500 blacks, all well affected: he expected to be attacked again very ſhortly, and there was every appearance that the Engliſh would be as well received as before.

A correſpondent at Charleſton writes, that the Mole is cloſely beſieged by 18,000 men; that the Jeremites, in conjunction with the Engliſh, had attempted to attack Cape Tiburon, but that they had been repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Extract from the proceedings of the Legiſlature of South Carolina, De- 2, 1793.

On motion, reſolved unanimouſly, that a committee be appointed with full powers to ſend for perſons, papers and records, to examine into, and aſcertain the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate, by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate—The following gentlemen were appointed: Captain Anderſon, Mr. Deſauſſure, Mr. John Rutledge, jun. Captain Butler, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ford.

An Iriſh ſchoolmaſter, from a practical conviction of the efficacy of Sunday ſchools, in correcting the morals of youth, and aware that his neighbourhood ſtood in particular need of them, lately propoſed a Sunday ſchool upon a new principle, in which, from mere motives of patriotiſm, he was willing to officiate gratuitouſly twice a week--every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*.

Pittſburgh, January 11.

The following reſolutions paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives of this ſtate, on the 20th December laſt.

Reſolved, That it appears, that the impeachment by and in the name of the people of Pennſylvania, for ſundry high miſdemeanors is now depending againſt JOHN NICHOLSON, Comptroller General of this commonwealth.

Reſolved, That managers be appointed on the part of this houſe to conduct the proſecution of the impeachment of John Nicholſon, Comptroller General of this commonwealth.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Swanwick, B. Morgan, M'Lene, Evans, and Bowman be the managers.

A meſſage was received from the governor, notifying the houſe of his having re-appointed Mr. Dallas, ſecretary of the commonwealth.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore.

"An American veſſel is juſt arrived from Havre de Grace. Nothing has as yet been publiſhed. It is however reported, that every thing in Franc is in the beſt ſituation; It is even ſaid that Great Britain and Pruſſia have been detached from the Combination of Powers, that wagers have been laid reſpecting a peace."

We hear that nearly fifty ſail of merchantmen, belonging to this city and the Southward, which ought to have arrived from France in the courſe of the laſt Autumn are yet abſent; the conjecture is that they are detained by an embargo.

There can be little doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced citizen, taking into conſideration recent communications, but that the United States would at this moment, have been experiencing all the horrors of war, had not the proclamation of neutrality been iſſued at the criſis at which it was promulgated.

It is an eſtabliſhed principle, that wherever reaſon and philoſophy prevail, liberty will inſenſibly flouriſh, nor is it a practicable meaſure, or in the power of man to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of oppreſſion by military force, unleſs a nation is reduced to its original meanneſs by ignorance and ſuperſtition. In the heroic times of the Grecian commonwealth, liberty was in its zenith, the conſequent reſult was, that Greece became the emporium of arts and ſciences, and a moſt beautiful and glorious ſyſtem of liberty, raiſed mankind to the higheſt ſummit of grandeur and independence.

APPOINTMENT.

Edmund Randolph, to be ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of *Thomas Jefferſon*, reſigned.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

By a gentleman arrived yeſterday from Elizabeth town we learn, that it was reported by a paſſenger in the ſtage from Philadelphia, that a frigate had arrived in the Delaware, ſuppoſed to have been diſpatched by the national convention to recal citizen Genet.

ANECDOTE.

Captain N. who lately arrived at Boſton, when going up the wharf, ordered an Iriſhman to throw over the buoy; and going below for a few minutes, he called to the Iriſhman to know if he had thrown over the buoy? No, Sir, ſays he; *indeed I could not catch the boy, but I threw over the old cook!*

* * *

*** The Medicine, &c. advertiſed by Elizabeth Ramſey, for ſale on the 22d of January, inſt. is poſtponed until further notice.

Brownſville, Jan. 7, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber about the 15th of November laſt, a ſtray COW, ſhe appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white liſt along her back, conſiderably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, too indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I wiſh none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Waſhington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the ſubſcribers adminiſtrators—And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their claims that they may be adjuſted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN, } Admrs.
LOVEY BEER, }
Waſhington, January 3, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Big Redſtone, near the old fort, in October laſt, a bright brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, her two hind feet white, no brand to be ſeen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARY LYNN.

January 3, 1794.

One Georget, grenadier, (we ſhall inform you of his regiment) having had one arm carried off by a cannon ball, ſtill following his companions, ſinging *la carmagnole*, and ſhouting with a ſtrong voice, *vive la republique*, he offered his other arm for his country. The officers and generals wounded ſhowed the ſame ſpirit.

I do not give further details as we muſt give all our time to future operations, I muſt however add that the garriſon of Bergues has made brilliant ſorties, that part of that garriſon has joined us, and that the city is free.

Several parties of the enemy have had their retreat cut off and no doubt we ſhall have them. Let us have a few more actions like that of to-day, and the republic will ſoon triumph over tyrants.

BERTHELEUR.

The Common Council of the Community of Dunkirk, to the Mayor and Municipal Officers at Graveline, Sept. 18, 1793.

"We have informed you, in our diſpatches of yeſterday morning, and of laſt evening, that the enemy was preparing to abandon their camp.—This they effected laſt night, and retreated with precipitation towards Farnes, leaving behind them a great part of their baggage. Intelligence is juſt arrived, that in their camp and the canal of Farnes, a prodigious quantity of military ſtores have been found.—The following are the principal articles, 52,000 ſacks of earth, 800 chivalets for pontoons, a prodigious quantity of planks, 800 barrels of powder, 40 pieces of cannon, the major part of which are battering cannon, 6000 twenty four pound balls, a number of muſkets, waggons, forges, ſpades entrenching tools, pick-axes, ſtores, &c. with 60 head of cattle, a vaſt quantity of forage, and an infinity of other matters, the detail of which would be too long.

"The celerity with which the enemy abandoned their camp, proves their terrific apprehenſions, at the movements of Gen. Houchard. We are informed that a party of the army of that general is now on their march to exterminate them from Furnes.

"At ten o'clock a body of 10,000 men, entered our city. They halted for a few hours on the glacis and along the barrier de L'Eſtran. The whole body reſumed their march at 4 o'clock and are gone in purſuit of the enemy. We hope they will come up to them at Furnes or in its environs.

"The entrenchments of the enemy, their numerous batteries, and their favorable ſituation in the foreſt of Roſendal, gave them ſuch a ſuperiority, as it might have been thought would have demanded the ſacrifice of 10,000 men to diſlodge them.

"The movements of the enemy ſufficiently indicated, that they wiſhed to inſpire terror by their bombardment; and then to attempt an eſcalade. At this moment an officer announced the arrival of a body of 3000 men from the armies of the Rhine.

The following letter from General Dagobert was read:

Mount Libre, Sept. 4.

"Yeſterday I went to reconnoitre the paſſages by which I could throw myſelf into the Ribes, Ripoll and Camprelon. On my arrival at Puicordia, where I intended to paſs the night, I was informed that a body of 5000 infantry and 4000 horſe paſſed for the camp which I had formed at Olette, and that they have taken it. I immediately marched to gain Mount Libre, and though harraſſed by fatigue and ſickneſs, I ſet off at three in the morning, to give battle to the enemy.

"My brave brethren in arms ſhewed themſelves worthy of the cauſe we are engaged to defend. After two hours conflict, the enemy was completely routed, and abandoned their artillery, ammunition and baggage.—We took 14 pieces of artillery, 4 of which were howitzers, pieces of 6 and 8; 12 carriages, and as many ammunition waggons, and a quantity of bombs and howitzers all charged, which plainly indicates that this equipment was deſtined for the ſiege of Mont Libre. The purſuit was continued within ſight of Ville Franche; we made 300 priſoners—among them are 20 officers, the commandant of artillery, and 3 colonels. It may not be improper to obſerve, that I had ſcarcely 2000. The happieſt circumſtance is, that we loſt only 7 or 8 killed. The loſs of the enemy was very great, and among others their commander.

DAGOBERT.

September 14.

The following letter from the commiſſioners to the army before Toulon was read.

Beauſſet, September 7.

"We wrote yeſterday to the committee of public ſafety, that we ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the heights this evening, and that we hoped ſhortly to be in ſight of Toulon, with a ſufficient power to puniſh that rebellious city, and burn the enemy's ſquadron. To effect this, it was eſſential to ſecure the heights of Hollioures. Carteaux attacked the enemy who were poſted there in three columns. The engagement began at 10 o'clock.—He attempted to diſlodge them from almoſt inſurmountable heights. Nothing could withſtand the courage of our ſoldiers, and the maſterly diſpoſition of their commander. At a quarter paſt two, we gained poſſeſſion of Holiours, which we found abandoned not only by the military, but alſo by the inhabitants. Our army is advanced within a half league and in ſight of Toulon. The batteries we have erected is inpregnable. This glorious action has coſt the republic but one man killed, and two wounded; of this laſt number, is the commandant of artillery, Denmartin, who received a ball at the moment he was elevating an 8 pounder, which made terrible havoc in the midſt of the enemy.—We were cloſe by his ſide, he fell, and his cry was *long live the republic*. At the ſame moment we promoted him on the field, to the rank of chief of brigade, and we flatter ourſelves that the executive council will expedite his brevet, and that with all cheerfulneſs, as he is a worthy officer, diſtinguiſhed by very great talents. From the report of the ſurgeons we ſtill entertain a hope, that he will recover and render ſervices in the republic.

"We cannot do ſufficient juſtice to the troops in general; they are all worthy of fighting for liberty. We have taken 8 Spaniards, two of whom are ſuperior officers, and a dozen French rebels, who will be tried by a court martial to-morrow; two pieces of cannon, ſome tents, &c.

"This expedition, which has terminated for the honor of the republic, will place us upon that reſpectable footing, which muſt enable our army to tear down the white ſtandard which now is on fort Lamarque, and to drive from the harbour, or to burn the Engliſh ſquadron. You may rely on the zeal of Carteaux and his army.

Gaſparin, Salliceti, Albite."

The repreſentatives of the people to the camp of Limonet before Lyons write, that they have ordered the mayor of St. Etienne and another chief of the conſpirator's to be arreſted.—Mont Briſon has been taken by the patriots. The conflagration in Lyons continues, already half the town is a victim to the devouring flames. The rebel chiefs order the people who cry out for peace to be ſhot. The garriſon of Valenciennes is arrived, and in a few days it is expected Lyons muſt ſurrender.

The decree directing the formation of the revolutionary army excludes all perſons above 40 years of age—upon the motion of Saint Andre theſe were made admiſſible provided they have the other requiſite qualifications, of ſtrength, activity, &c.

September 15.

Barrere roſe to give an account of the late correſpondence of the committee. The following is a ſummary.

Camp before Lyons, Sept. 10.—From the repreſentatives of the people.—Our batteries now bear upon the centre of the city. The conflagration does not ceaſe its ravages. Reinforcements of men and artillery are continually arriving.—Lyons will ſoon be entirely ſurrounded and in leſs than eight days muſt be reduced. We ſhall then march to Toulon and to oppoſe the Piedmonteſe. The rebels have ſuffered much in a late ſortie.—They carried off twelve waggons of killed and a great number of wounded. St. Etienne and Mont Briſon are in the hands of the republicans. The muſcadins of thoſe towns have fled into Lyons.

Fontenai le Peuple, Sept. 10—From the repreſentatives of the people.—The affair of Chantonay has been much leſs important than was at firſt imagined. We have not loſt above 200 men in killed and wounded. The enemy's loſs was much more conſiderable. The army is rallied and burns with a deſire to retrieve the loſs they have ſuſtained. This check is to be attributed to Tuncq, who abandoned his poſt under the pretext of a wound. The commiſſioners from the ſection of French guards write, that a village occupied by the rebels has been burnt. The women and children have been taken care of.

Saumur, Sept. 10. From Bourbotte, repreſentative of the people.—This war cannot laſt much longer.—All is in motion here, all march; immenſe legions are going off. The ci-devant marquis of Maille has been arreſted with his wife and children.

Poitiers, Sept. 12. From the repreſentatives of the people.—The city has been purged of all ariſtocrats. The riſing produces innumerable ſoldiers. The total exceeds 150,000 men. Soon there will be no more Vendee.

Arras, Sept. 12. From the repreſentatives of the people. The garriſon of Cambrai, in a ſortie, ventured too far, and has been ſeverely handled. Cambrai needs a reinforcement for its garriſon. It appears they attacked improperly. To alleviate the ſorrow this intelligence will cauſe, we will mention that we learn the enemy have been driven from Pont-a-Marque and Menin.

General Beres to the Preſident of the Convention.

Head Quarters, Menin, Sept. 13.

I announce to you, citizen preſident, a victory obtained this day by the troops of the republic. We have taken Menin, Warwick, and the different paſſes of the Lys, which were defended by the Dutch army, and formidable entrenchments.

General Hedonville carried Warwick; I took Menin by our uſual mode of attack, the bayonet. In the defeat of Menin the enemy abandoned about 40 pieces of cannon. They have fled in great diſorder towards Bruges and Courtrai.

The ſecond battalion of Paris, which ſuffered the moſt, alſo deſerves the higheſt eulogium; the fourth Batavian battalion, the ſoldiers lately from the Rhine, indeed all the troops of the republic have ſhewn themſelves worthy of their cauſe.

This triumph has been tarniſhed at Menin by pillage. I was obliged to be ſevere to put a ſtop to it. I wait here the orders of the commander in chief as to future operations.

The repreſentative of the people, Chales was wounded at Warwick, at the head of General Dumeſnil's column. Citizen Levaſſeur was alſo preſent on this glorious day. Their preſence animated the courage of our ſoldiers.

I hope the convention will learn with pleaſure the news of this victory, which with that of Dunkirk, appears to decide the fate of the campaign.

BERES.

P. S. We have made 1200 priſoners at Menin, and among them ſeveral general officers.

Gen. Carteau at the head of 60,000 men had taken a poſition on the heights which commanded the forts and port of Toulon; by his letter to the national convention he aſſures them, that the Engliſh fleet at Toulon, cannot eſcape from a total deſtruction, which he expected to accompliſh in 38 hours, if they did not ſurrender.

American Affairs.

PORTLAND, November 11.

Yeſterday arrived here, the brig Maria, of Boſton, captain James Parſons, from Liſbon, which he left the 1ſt of October. The day before he left Liſbon, it was announced by the Spaniſh ambaſſador, that Toulon was retaken by the republicans, and that the Spaniſh and Engliſh fleets were driven out—thoſe who eſcaped, fled in ſmall boats. The republicans marched into Toulon with 30,000 men. A Portugueſe fleet with troops on board, ſailed for Spain the 20th September.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

We have ſeen ſome gentlemen who arrived a few days ſince in the river from Greenock. They inform us that the rage for emigration from Scotland to this country, has reached the utmoſt height. The captain of this veſſel which brought about 35 paſſengers, received ſome hundreds of letters from perſons who were ſolicitous to have indented themſelves as ſervants, being unable to pay their freight, in the ſteerage, which is ſix guineas. One poor man had forged a receipt from the ſhip's agent at Glaſgow, for his paſſage money, which he preſented to the captain of the Fame, but the fraud was inſtantly detected. Had it been poſſible to find room for 20,000 indented paſſengers, they might have been collected.

At Dumfries, in the ſouth of Scotland, *God ſave the King*, had been ſtruck up in the Theatre by the muſicians a few months ago. Upon this a perſon in the pitt immediately raiſed a hiſs, he was inſtantly turned out of the houſe. Next evening a large party of republicans took poſſeſſion of the pitt and boxes—they called for this noted tune, and when it began, ſet up an univerſal hiſs, and pelted the muſicians. The chief magiſtrate of Dumfries, attempting to quell the diſturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performers.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

New York, Nov. 14, 1793

2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have juſt written to the attorney general of the United States, to demand of him, that Meſſrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Juſtice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have publiſhed in the newſpapers a libel againſt me, ſhould be proſecuted at the federal court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to aſcertain the falſity of the perfidious impoſture, to which theſe gentlemen have not been aſhamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the Preſident of the United States

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington townſhip, Fayette county, on the 13th of November, a dark grey Horſe, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, ſhod before, and is a natural trotter, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM STEWART.

December 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Maria Parſons has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, and has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HARMAN PARSONS.

December 11, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. M'CALL, in his publication of the 20th of November, endeavours to ſhew the public, that he has rendered me full ſatisfaction for the goods and property I left him on hand at the cloſe of our partnerſhip, which he was to pay me for immediately. At that time I left the books in his hands to collect as many of the accounts as poſſible, for my uſe.

He made me no payments on that account; I therefore called him to a ſettlement in February laſt; he then agreed that I ſhould take a number of the debts, of which I took one-third, as they then appeared ſtated. He gave me a power to ſettle and collect the ſame, but I was very much ſurpriſed to find he had received part of theſe debts before and after he gave me the power to collect them. He could not conſider theſe debts as payments to me for the goods and property I left in his hands at the cloſe of our buſineſs, which continued only thirteen months, and as he had only one-eighth ſhare, conſequently my profits went to the improvements of the real property which he now holds. As to my having the books in my hands, is a great miſtake, for he has the day book which is the principal, and a ſtatement from the ledger, and it cannot be ſuppoſed that any perſon would admit an account where the articles were not ſpecified.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

December 18, 1793.

N. B. The above are ſtatements that I can prove.

Juſt opening and for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, near 'ſquire Hamilton's, on the Waſhington road, four miles from Devore's ferry,

A general aſſortment of *Dry Goods & Groceries*, which will be ſold on the moſt reduced prices for country produce. A. GARDNER.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to come in and diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of March next, otherwiſe he will proceed againſt them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of diſtillers have entered their ſtills according to law, thoſe who are diſtillers or dealers in ſpirits, will take notice, that ſuits will be brought and ſeizures made againſt thoſe who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Waſhington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of laſt May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a ſmall white ſpot in his face, remarkably well ſhaped, and in every reſpect well proportioned. Whoever will give information of the ſaid Horſe either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greenſburgh, Capt. John M'Maſters, in Pittſburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, oppoſite
Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his ſtore into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiſkey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeſwax.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale ſeveral Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Croſs creek, in Waſhington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on ſome of them are conſiderable improvements.

A good Miller, and a perſon who underſtands Malting and Diſtilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Croſs Creek Mills,
Dec. 4, 1793. 2m.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 5th of November laſt, a light grey roan MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, glaſs eyes, white main and tail, ſhod round, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver her at Summerall's ferry.

JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Joſeph Scott,

FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Buſineſs in all its branches, on Montour's run, about 10 miles from Pittſburgh. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's oppoſite Pittſburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finiſhed in one month from the time it was take away. He flatters himſelf that the goodneſs of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of diſtillers have entered their ſtills according to law, thoſe who are diſtillers or dealers in ſpirits, will take notice, that ſuits will be brought and ſeizures made againſt thoſe who do not comply therewith.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

HAVE juſt received and ready for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a Neat and well laid in aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, whiſkey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part caſh given.

November 22, 1793.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the waters of Montours run, Allegheny county, on the 8th inſt. a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, branded on the near buttock W C. the w blotched in the middle, and a very heavy mane. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, or Two Dollars and reaſonable charges for the mare.

JOHN RIDDICK.

Dec 20, 1793.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, from Redſtone Old Fort, on the 30th of November laſt, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a blackſmith, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a ſuit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a ſuit of green ditto with him, he is fond of ſpirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to ſtammer. Alſo, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; ſhe had on when ſhe went away a ſuit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Wincheſter, in Virginia, or they may attempt to paſs for free negroes—but I am under an apprehenſion that they may be concealed or harboured by ſome white perſon in that neighbourhood. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownſville, who is fully authoriſed to receive them, ſhall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the ſubſcriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of *Garret Tunney*, merchant, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment in one month from this date, to Patrick Reynolds, or A. Campbell, merchant, in Greenſburgh, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their accounts properly authenticated.

PATRICK REYNOLDS,)
ANDREW CAMPBELL,) *Admſts.*

Dece[illegible] 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their reſpective balances within three weeks from this date, that I ſhall put their accounts into the hands of William Meetkerke, Eſq. [illegible] order to recover the ſame.

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Waſhington, Dec. 12, 1793.

BEDFORD IRON WORKS.

BEDFORD *Iron Works, ſituate and being in Huntingdon county, and Aughwick ſettlement—the Furnace ſtands within 16, and the Forge within 12 miles of the interſection of the ſtate road at the foot of Sideling-Hill, are now in blaſt—and whereat any perſon may be ſupplied with a neat and general aſſortment of Caſtings and Barr-Iron, the latter warranted good; and to prevent impoſition every barr in future will be ſtamped with B. F. A generous price will be allowed for beef, pork, or grain of every kind in payment for the above.*

Orders for either Caſtings or Barr-Iron lodged with Mr. George Wilds, at the foot of Sideling-Hill; Benjamin Burd, Eſq. Littleton; or Meſſrs. Scott & Kerr, merchants, at Straſburgh, will be duly attended to, by the publics' humble ſervant,

THOMAS CROMWELL, for Com.

Bedford Iron-works, Sept. 10, 1793.

N. B. The ſmall quantity of bad Iron that was made at the Forge laſt fall, was occaſioned by ſome mine which was raiſed at a new bank opened towards the latter end of the blaſt

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Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a ſpotted forehead, and cropt in both ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 25th inſt. from the ſubſcriber at Devore's ferry, whilſt on his way to Kentucky, a Negro Man named JAMES, 6 feet high, and very well made, about 27 or 28 years of age, thin viſage, rather of a yellow complexion for a negro; had on when he ranaway, a blue cloth coat pretty much worn, a brown cloth jacket and breeches, one new and one old hat; he alſo carried off a bundle of cloathing, amongſt which was a new coat of blue broadcloth, a white jacket and breeches, and two Dutch blankets. He was brought by his maſter from Culpepper county, in Virginia.—Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and delivers him to Gen.* JOHN GIBSON, *in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

JOHN THOMPSON.

November 26, 1793.

CAME *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, a little black Colt, riſing two years old, has three white feet, and is blind of an eye, branded, but not legible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

THOMAS HARDEN.

November 27, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, AUGUST 22.

A deputation of Americans being admitted to the bar, the orator ſaid, "The Americans, ever faithful to their treaties, have braved all dangers to ſupply your ports with flour, rice, coffee, and other neceſſaries; your brothers in the French colonies have alſo been diſtreſſed, and we have been eager to go to relieve their wants; we would be glad to continue our efforts, but we are prevented by a decree, which, if it be maintained, violates your principles, and the treaties by which we are mutually connected. You doubtleſs do not wiſh to render enemies to each other, two nations formed to love one another. You do not wiſh to ſet to Europe the ſhocking example of violating treaties! We demand that you annull the decree which [illegible] [illegible] kinds of proviſions, and hinders us from ſupplying our colonies." Petition referred to the committee of commerce and marine, to make a ſpeedy report.

PARIS, Auguſt 25.

The revolutionary tribunal is on the point of proceeding to the trial of the 25 priſoners accuſed of rebellion and counter-revolution at Rouen.

Letters from the army of the Rhine ſtate, that the French have retaken Blieſcaſtel and the heights on the morning of the 18th, that place having been evacuated entirely by the Pruſſians on the 17th.

DEATH of the ROYALISTS.

The repreſentatives of the people, in a letter from Rochelle, dated Aug. 15, ſtated the following defeat:

"For ſeveral days paſt the enemy threatened our troops in the plains of Luçon. Yeſterday 40,000, both infantry and cavalry, appeared in three columns; they commenced a vigorous attack, which proved however fatal to them, for in leſs than an hour and an half the ground was ſtrewed with dead bodies. We think that the enemy loſt 5000 men in this firſt attack: our troops purſued them to the diſtance of five leagues. We will make the beſt of our ſucceſs, and not ſuffer them to rally; 6000 Republicans put 40,000 banditti to the route; and ſo great was their terror, that they muſt have fled had they been 100,000. This victory coſt them 16 pieces of cannon, and 6 ammunition waggons."

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

The following diſpatch was this morning received from Col. Sir James Murray, adjutant general to the forces under command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home department.

Leffrinck's Hoeke, Aug. 26.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who are ſtill poſted at ſome diſtance from Dunkirk, in order to get poſſeſſion of the ground which it was neceſſary to occupy previous to the ſiege.—They haſtened the execution of his deſign by attacking the out-poſt between the canal of Furnes and the ſea. Lieut. Gen. Dalton advanced with the reſerve, which was encamped upon that ſide, to their ſupport.—The enemy were repulſed, and driven, with loſs, into the town. One piece of cannon and a few priſoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them further in the purſuit than was intended, ſo that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a conſiderable loſs has been ſuſtained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and encloſures.

Lieut. General Dalton was killed with a cannon ſhot towards the concluſion of the attack. The loſs of this excellent officer muſt be ſeverely felt. The courage and ability, which he has diſplayed in the courſe of many campaigns, raiſed him to the higheſt rank of eſtimation in the army in which he ſerved.

His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe to lament the loſs of Col. Eld, of the Coldſtream regiment, and of other valuable men. The troops behaved with their uſual courage.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

James & Joſeph Patterſon.

HAVE juſt [illegible] and ready for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a Neat and well [illegible] aſſortment of [illegible] [illegible] which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, whiſkey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part caſh given.

November 22, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 14th of October laſt, a Negro Man named **DICK**, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtrait and well made, he has loſt one of his little toes, and one of his fore fingers is ſtrait, ſo that he has but little uſe of it. He will probably endeavour to paſs for a free man. He has taken ſundry good cloaths with him, and may procure a paſs by ſome means, being an artful [illegible] [illegible] will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure him in any jail in this ſtate, and have him advertiſed ſo that I may get him again.

THOMAS CLARE, living at the mouth of George's creek, Fayette county, Pennſylvania.

November 11, 1793.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of John M'Clure, on the Monongahela, 9 miles from Pittſburgh, a likely Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a white ſtripe down his face, a bald noſe, ſhoes on his fore feet only, a long tail not docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to John M'Clure, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

E. DENNY.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

A Stray COW,

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin townſhip, near Bruſh creek, ſome time in month of May laſt—her colour is red, with a white face, and the tops of both horns cut off; both her ears are marked, but cannot now be deſcribed. The owner is requeſted to make immediate application, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID LOGAN.

Nov. 16, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of as likely **OXEN** as any in this Weſtern Country, both for ſize and figure. They will be ſeven years old next ſpring, are well trained to every kind of draft, and poſſeſſes that ſingular advantage of performing their labour without the aſſiſtance of horſes before them, being a convenience which ought to be conſidered as of great utility in the uſe of Oxen.

Alſo, a New STILL, of 115 gallons, never yet uſed. The copper is of the moſt ſubſtantial kind, and the workmanſhip finiſhed in the beſt manner, as the firſt intention was for the private uſe of a farm, and not for ſale. Apply to the ſubſcriber at Bruſh Hill in Weſtmoreland county.

JOHN IRWIN.

November 20, 1793.

WHEREAS I gave my note to Joſeph Geddard, for a certain piece of land, and whereas it appears from a ſearch in the Land Office, that part of ſaid tract was found vacant, and taken by a location laid on the ſame, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, which is for ſix pounds, as I will not pay it until a good title is made me to the land.

THOMAS STEWARD.

Auguſt 31, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known it is unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be ſold for caſh.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. Arthur Gardner's vicious, ill-grounded publication in the Pittſburgh Gazette, of the 16th inſt. will plainly appear to any impartial obſerver to be only ſpite, when they conſider the following facts.

At the cloſe of our partnerſhip in July 1793, we, in the preſence of Col. Blakeney and Mr. Andrew M'Farlane, whom we called upon to aſſiſt us in ſettling our accounts, caſt lots which ſhould keep the houſe and goods on hand, it fell to me, and he was to have his choice of the debts, which he got, and more than ſufficient, and as he has the books belonging to the partnerſhip, it cannot be ſuppoſed I could collect any of the debts. I think therefore, that I have an equally right with Mr. Gardner, to caution thoſe indebted not to pay him until a final ſettlement takes place between us.

I now offer the above mentioned houſe and eleven acres of land for rent, and may be entered on next ſpring. It is well calculated for ſtore or tavern, and as good a ſtand as any in the county. It is four miles from Devore's ferry, in a good wheat country—there is eight griſt mills within five miles of it.

I have alſo for ſale 100 acres of laying one mile from ſaid place, on the great road leading to Waſhington town, with good improvements, and an excellent diſtillery, and 18 acres of rye. A good title will be made to the purchaſer.

As I expect to remove my ſtore next ſpring to the place formerly known by Wickerham's Mills, on Peters creek, all perſons indebted for goods ſince the partnerſhip of Gardner & M'Call, are requeſted to make payment in produce before the 25th of December next, after that date nothing but caſh will be taken, and that as ſoon as the law will allow. Attend to this, and ſave yourſelf and me of trouble.

JAMES M'CALL.

Nov. 20, 1793.

Pittſburgh, November 23.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, dated November 12, 1793.

"A Mr. Virtner, (juſt from Kentucky) informs, that General Wayne was ſix miles beyond Fort Jefferſon, on the 18th of October—that the Indians had taken a number of waggons loaded with proviſions and forage, and made priſoners of the whole guard (about 100 men) excepted 5 that were left on the road ſcalped."

The packet boat that left this place in October laſt, for Cincinnati, is hourly expected. By her we will probably receive ſome intelligence from the army, which we flatter ourſelves will be favorable, and we then will be able to give the particulars of the news contained in the above extract of a letter.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Eliza, Captain Colley, arrived at Norfolk (Virginia) we are ſorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, ſen. (of the houſe of Gregorie and Barkſdale, Peterſburg) and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the laſt of Auguſt, for having expreſſed ſentiments inimical to the cauſe of France.

Intelligence by the laſt mail from Philadelphia, gives us the pleaſing ſatiſfaction of informing our readers that the malignant diſorder has entirely ceaſed, and it has become as healthy as at any former period.

*** On Saturday evening, the 30th of November, inſt. at Andrew Watſon's, will be celebrated the aniverſay of St. Andrew:—Sons not yet admitted will apply to the preſent committee William Cunningham, A. Shaw, and John Hannah.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

A gentleman arrived this morning from Boſton, reports, that when he left that town, a veſſel arrived from Cadiz, after a ſhort paſſage, had brought the following intelligence: "The inhabitants of Toulon had refuſed to participate in the crime of thoſe who had ſurrendered the town; they had taken poſſeſſion of the Fort Lamalle, which commands the road, and it was very probable, the Engliſh would not find it ſo eaſy to get out as to get in."

BALTIMORE, November 13.

A letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Delaware, to his friend in this town, ſays, that a Captain of a veſſel had arrived here from Oſtend, who informs that the Prince Cobourg's army was completely defeated by the French, and that General, with 15,000 of his men, killed in the action—The Captain ſays he ſaw the Prince's funeral, but gives no information where or when the battle was fought.

The Delaware Gazette, of the 9th inſt. adds, that in the above engagement the Duke of York was taken priſoner, and reſcued by the bravery of the Britiſh guards.

A report is in circulation, and generally believed, in New York, that the Engliſh have taken Port-au-Prince—that, previous to its capture, the French commiſſary, Sonthonax, had attempted to burn the priſon, in which near 800 perſons were confined, but that they were luckily reſcued—and that Sonthonax was taken, and torn to pieces by the enraged populace.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT ſundry times, and divers places, the fence round the ſubſcriber's out-lots was thrown down, and rails carried off. I hereby offer a reward of **SIX DOLLARS** to any perſon that will give information of the treſpaſſer, ſo that he may be puniſhed according to law.

ANDREW WATSON.